

August 2006 – Jellyfish stings and Swimmer's itch

Jellyfish stings: Pain relief with aluminum acetate astringent solution.



Moon jelly

Moon Jellyfish

Aurelia aurita

This jellyfish floats at the ocean surface and is the jelly most commonly washed up on beaches during high tide or after a storm. Jellyfish feed on marine life that gets caught up in their poison-containing tentacles.

Look For: A whitish, translucent, saucer-shaped jellyfish. Many short, fringe-like tentacles. 4 round or horseshoe-shaped structures near center of saucer are yellow, pink, or bluish in adult.

Length: Saucer up to 16" wide.

Habitat: Surface of ocean, large harbors.

Range: Arctic to Florida and Mexico; Alaska to southern California.



Lion's Mane jellyfish

Lion's Mane

Cyanea capillata

Related Species:



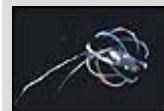
Lion's Mane

Cyanea capillata



Portuguese Man-of-War

Physalia physalis



Sea Gooseberry

Pleurobrachia pilius

This is the largest jellyfish in the world. Specimens 8 feet wide with tentacles 60 feet long have been found. In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's story, "The Adventure of the Lion's Mane," Sherlock Holmes solves a death caused by contact between the victim and this medusa in a tidepool.

Look For: A saucer-shaped jellyfish that starts out pink to yellow and darkens as it ages and grows to dark reddish-brown or yellowish-brown. Shaggy clusters of more than 150 stinging tentacles hang down below.

Length: Saucer 5" to 8' wide.

Habitat: Ocean surface.

Range: Arctic to Florida and Mexico; Alaska to southern California.

Swimmer's itch (clammer's itch):

Mud snails

Connecticut Department of Public Health

Fact Sheet

Swimmer's itch



What is swimmer's itch?

Swimmer's itch is a skin rash caused by certain parasites of birds and mammals. These parasites are released from **infected snails** and migrate through waters including those used for recreational swimming.

How is swimmer's itch spread?

The victim may get the infection by swimming or wading in infested water and then allowing water to evaporate off the skin rather than regularly drying the skin with a towel. Person-to-person transmission does not occur.

Who gets swimmer's itch?

People who swim or wade in infested water may experience this itching rash. All age groups and both sexes can be involved, but children are most often infected due to their habits of swimming or wading in the water and playing on the beach as the water evaporates from the skin.

What are the symptoms of swimmer's itch?

Whenever infested water is allowed to evaporate off the skin, an initial tingling sensation may be felt associated with the penetration of the parasite into the skin. The itching will subside for 10-15 hours and may then become extremely intense. This itching stage usually disappears within a week.

How soon do the symptoms appear?

A victim's first exposure to infested water may not result in the itchy rash. Repeated exposure increases a person's sensitivity to the parasite and increases the likelihood of rash development. Symptoms may appear within one to two hours of exposure.

What is the treatment for swimmer's itch?

While all cases do not require treatment, some people may seek relief by applying specific skin lotions or creams to minimize the itching.

What can be done to prevent the spread of swimmer's itch?

Toweling off after swimming or wading in infested water can be very helpful in preventing rash development. Copper sulfate or copper carbonate materials can be applied by boat around popular bathing areas. If properly timed, these applications may prevent the annual migration of infested snails into swimming areas.

This fact sheet is for information only and is not meant to be used for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. If you have any questions about the disease described above or think that you may have this infection, consult a health care provider.

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